

QUESTIONS AND ISSUES SHEET - TV-10 INPUT PROGRAM - "GENOCIDE"

1. What is genocide?
 - a) Definition of International Convention
 - b) Definition by Sartre
2. What is the difference between direct and indirect genocide?
3. What are examples of direct genocide ^{acts} of one people or nation against another?
 - a) Assyrian systematic massacres to frighten other nations into submission
 - b) Roman destruction of Carthage
 - c) ~~Moran Rifles'~~ ^{African Slave Trade} virtual extermination of the Iroquois after the American Revolution
 - d) Belgian mass killings in the Congo
 - e) Nazi Germany's extermination of Jews
 - f) Mass bombing of civilians in World War II and Vietnam
 - g) Biological and Chemical Warfare
4. What are examples of indirect genocide?
 - a) Political oppression and repression - buying off, intimidation or destruction of leadership, organization, power, bargaining, ^{unequal administration of justice, denial of civil rights,}
 - b) Economic exploitation - slavery, enforced poverty, discrimination, landlessness, unemployment, economic sanctions
 - c) Cultural and educational suppression - teaching of inferiority, self-hatred, servility,
 - d) Health deprivation - medical, food, nutrition, sanitation, infestation, housing, alcohol, narcotics
 - e) Environmental disadvantage - segregation and isolation in ghettos, reservations, compounds; air and water pollution
5. To what extent are people participating ^{in genocide} in acts and institutions ~~of genocide~~ doing so consciously and deliberately?
6. What is the basis of each people's and nation's right to survive, and to develop culturally, politically and economically on an equal basis in relation to other peoples and nations?
7. What restraints do anti-genocidal principles place on political, economic and military competition?
8. Does recognition of the genocidal effects of certain unjust political, economic and military acts and institutions provide additional moral force for opposing and changing such acts and institutions?
9. Why has the United States failed to sign the ^{United Nations} ~~international~~ convention against genocide?



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 - b) Roman destruction of Carthage
 - c) Morgan Rifles' virtual extermination of the Iroquois after the American Revolution
 - d) Belgian mass killings in the Congo ; American slave trade
 - e) Nazi Germany's extermination of Jews
 - f) Mass bombing of civilians in World War II and Vietnam *Spencer's Bible not obligatory*
 - g) Biological and Chemical Warfare
4. What are examples of indirect genocide?
 - a) Political oppression and repression - buying off, intimidation or destruction of leadership, organization, power, bargaining; unequal administration of justice.
 - b) Economic exploitation - slavery, enforced poverty, discrimination, landlessness, unemployment, economic sanctions *refusal of white employers to break wage to employees*
 - c) Cultural and educational suppression - teaching of inferiority, self-hatred, servility *18 hour pass*
 - d) Health deprivation - medical, food, nutrition, sanitation, infestation, housing, alcohol, narcotics *Liquor License - State of Pa. - Municipal 8 hour*
 - e) Environmental disadvantage - segregation and isolation in ghettos, reservations, compounds; air and water pollution
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ARTICLE II, Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide:

Adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations, December 9, 1948.

(The United States did not ratify.)

"In the present Convention, genocide means any of the following acts committed with intent to destroy, in whole or in part, a national, ethnical, racial or religious group, as such:

- (a) Killing members of the group;
- (b) Causing serious bodily or mental harm to members of the group;
- (c) Deliberately inflicting on the group conditions of life calculated to bring about its physical destruction in whole or in part;
- (d) Imposing measures intended to prevent births within the group; - *1/2 of the group*
- (e) Forcibly transferring children of the group to another group."

ARTICLE III:

"The following acts shall be punishable:

- (a) Genocide;
- (b) Conspiracy to commit genocide;
- (c) Direct and public incitement to commit genocide;
- (d) Attempt to commit genocide;
- (e) Complicity in genocide."

